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EXTRA! SEA-FIGHT OFF CHILE! EMDEN IS SMASHED

Australian Cruiser Sydney Overhauls German "Terror Of The Orient" In Indian Ocean And Wins Thrilling Running Battle

FIRING HEARD OFF CORONEL; EXPECTED GERMAN SQUADRON HAS MET HOSTILE WARSHIPS

ENTIRE PACIFIC AND INDIAN OCEANS NOW CLEARED OF GERMAN CRUISERS EXCEPT FOR SQUADRON OFF CHILE, WHERE ENGAGEMENT OF SOME KIND IS IN PROGRESS.—SYDNEY'S VICTORY ACCOMPLISHED WITH SLIGHT LOSS EMDEN'S CAREER OF DARING MOST SENSATIONAL SINCE CIVIL WAR—LAND BATTLES PROCEED WITH GREAT EURY BUT LITTLE MATERIAL CHANGES YET APPARENT—TURKEY THREATENS WHOLESOME EXECUTIONS IF PORTS ARE BOMBARDED BY BRITISH AND FRENCH SHIPS

[Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable.]

LIMA, PERU, NOV. 10.—DESPATCHES FROM CHILE REPORT THAT HEAVY CANNONADING IS BEING HEARD OFF CORONEL.

This part of the South Pacific was the scene of the battle last week in which the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden defeated three British cruisers. Since that time a joint British-Japanese Pacific fleet has been reported headed in the direction of the Chilean coast and a British fleet of seven warships has been reported headed off the Bahamas toward the Atlantic end of the Panama canal. There has been no report of these warships passing the canal.

There are two Cocos island groups in the Indian ocean. One is in the Bay of Bengal, north of Andaman islands. The other is off the west coast of Sumatra, at about the latitude of Singapore. The former is the best known group.

[Associated Press by Commercial Pacific Cable.]

LONDON, England, Nov. 10.—The Australian cruiser Sydney, in a running fight in the Indian Ocean on Monday morning, overhauled and riddled the German cruiser Emden. The Emden was beached on Cocos islands and is burning. The Sydney's losses were slight, the Emden's heavy.

LONDON, England, Nov. 10.—The Sydney lost three men killed and 15 wounded. The entire Pacific and Indian oceans are now cleared of German warships except for the squadron off the Chile coast.

Winston Churchill, first lord of the British admiralty, has sent his warmest congratulations to Captain John Glossop of the Sydney.

[Associated Press service by Federal Wireless.]

LONDON, England, Nov. 10.—Captain Glossop accomplished the defeat of the Emden, losing only three men killed and 15 wounded.

For sheer dash and success, the career of the cruiser Emden has not been rivaled in naval annals since the Confederate warship Alabama sank 22 American merchantmen valued at \$4,000,000.

The Emden is classed as a small cruiser, having a normal displacement of 2600 tons. She carries a complement of 321. Her speed is rated at about 25 knots. The Emden mounted ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, four machine guns and was fitted with two submerged torpedo tubes. The Sydney is a protected cruiser commissioned within the last two years, of 4400 tons. She carries a complement of 375. Her battery consists of eight 6-inch guns and four 3-pounders, and she has two submerged torpedo tubes. Her speed is rated at about 25 knots.

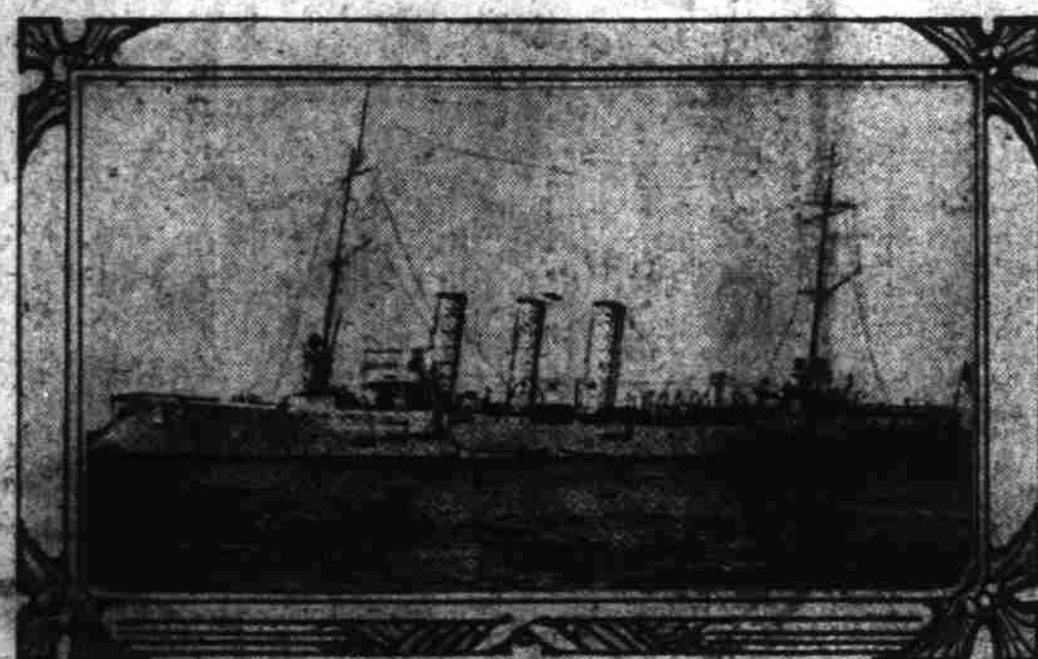
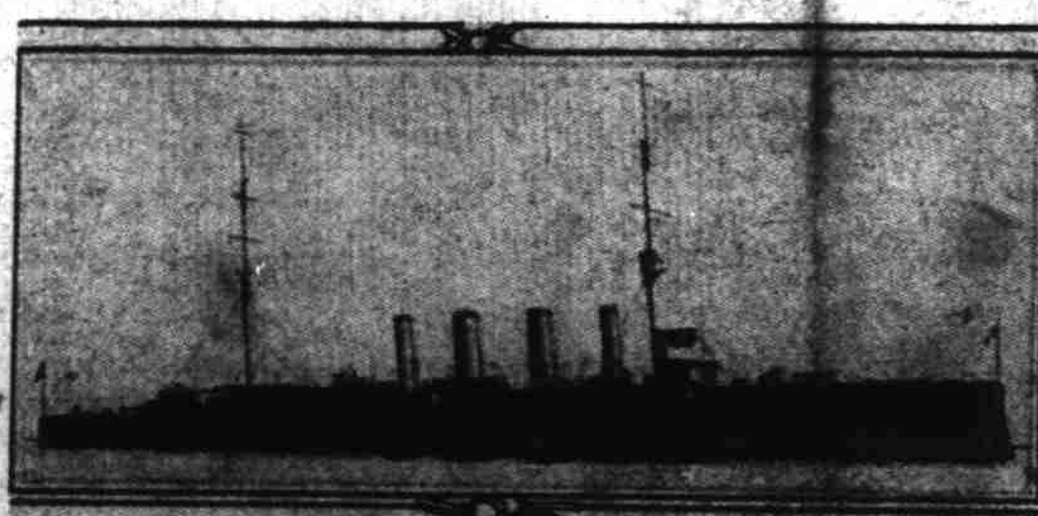
Paris Official Statement Says Heavy German Attack is Blocked

PARIS, France, Nov. 10.—Official.—Particularly violent encounters are taking place between the Allies and the Germans along the line between Armentieres and the sea. The opposing forces for some time have been alternately taking the offensive. The long German attack south of Ypres has been repulsed. The progress of the Allies is perceptible between Ypres and Armentieres and near Bixchoate. The British have energetically repulsed all attacks on their front.

Along the major part of the line from the Canal La Bassée to the river Woivre the Allies have made secure their gains of the last few days.

Immigration Reduced by The War

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Immigration into the United States has decreased 200 per cent since the outbreak of the European war, according to figures made public today.



Australian cruiser Sydney (above) which, it is announced, has defeated the German cruiser Emden (below) and escaped with but slight loss and injury; the Emden has been the terror of the commerce of the Allies in the Indian Ocean for many weeks past.

TURKS WILL EXECUTE THREE FOR EVERY MOSLEM KILLED

[Associated Press Service by Federal Wireless.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The Turkish commander at Beirut has formally notified the British and French military and naval commanders, through the American consul-general, that three French or British subjects will immediately be executed for every Mussulman killed in the bombardment of any open fortified port.

Turkey, moreover, declines to accept responsibility for any possible anti-Christian uprisings consequent upon such bombardments.

Berlin Says Attempted Invasion of Russians Checked; Thrown Back

BERLIN, Germany, Nov. 10.—Simultaneously with the operations of the Russians against Gen. von Hindenburg, Russian forces have attempted to invade East Prussia south of Wirballen.

Gen. von Morgen won a stubbornly-contested victory and repulsed the Russian invasion. He captured 4000 men in the battle.

Flooded Country Hampers Operations of Allies and Germans; Can't Advance

THIELT, Belgium, Nov. 10.—The inundation of many parts of the country by the cutting of dykes is hampering the operations of the Allies equally with those of the Germans. The latter have been obliged to evacuate Middlekerke, between Nieupoort and Ostend. The Allies are unable to occupy this point on account of the high waters.

Congressman Says War Will Cause U. S. to Build More War-Vessels

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—Representative Ernest W. Roberts of Massachusetts, of the house committee on naval affairs, predicted today that an increased naval building program for the United States will be one result of the "lessons of the European war."

FEDERAL BILL IS SLATED FOR EARLY ACTION

Robert W. Shingle Expects It to Be Taken Up Next Session and Disposed Of

SEES STRONG G. O. P. SENTIMENT IN STATES

Expects Republicans to Win Generally in Elections Of 1916

That the Honolulu federal building bill will be taken up and disposed of early in the recess session of Congress is the emphatic opinion of Robert W. Shingle, president of the Waterhouse Trust Company. Mr. Shingle arrived on the Matsonia this morning from a business trip, an important part of which was a visit to Washington to hasten, if possible, action on the long-delayed federal building.

Of this matter he says: "The federal building bill has passed the senate and is now on the 'unanimous consent calendar' of the house."

"The filibuster carried on by the southern congressmen during the closing days of Congress in the interests of cotton prevented any bill going through. Everything remains in status quo now until the December session. I am sure one of the first bills to be taken up and disposed of at the beginning of Congress will be the Honolulu federal building bill."

Until the bill passes Congress there will be no settlement of the site where the building is to be erected. That is all within the discretion of the secretary of the treasury, according to the terms of the bill.

That the political sentiment of the country is growing more and more strongly Republican is his conclusion.

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BONUS FOR PLANTATION LABORERS

War Prices For Sugar Result In Extra Payment of 5 Per Cent of Total Earnings

A bonus of five per cent of their entire earnings for the year from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914, will be paid to the plantation laborers of Hawaii.

This bonus, which has been an annual fixture for the last three years, is paid to all laborers receiving a monthly sum of \$24 or under. In addition, on many plantations, the men receiving higher wages are also paid bonuses.

The regular bonus is paid by all the plantations. It is based on the price of sugar. An average price for the year is struck and the bonus is paid accordingly. Last year the bonus was but one per cent on account of the low average price of sugar. This year the prospects were doubtful for any bonus at all until the European war sent prices soaring. The high prices in August and September pulled up the average until the five per cent bonus was assured.

For the grand total of 365 days, the grand total of prices was \$126,647.11, with an average price of 3.737 cents per pound, \$74.77 average price per ton, giving the five per cent bonus.

Granite, Marble and Blue Stone. All work first-class and prices right. H. E. HENDRICK, LTD. Merchant and Alakea, Phone 100

TOUR OF DUTY IN HAWAII IS FOUR YEARS

The tour of duty for army officers in Hawaii remains at four years, and there is no immediate prospect of a reduction to three years. This information was received at army headquarters this morning in a letter from the adjutant general.

The communication stated that in view of the fact that an officer stationed in Hawaii had written requesting an extension of his tour from three to four years attention was invited to the fact that the regular tour was still four years and that no change was contemplated.

DUKE JUMPS OVERBOARD IN MID-OCEAN

Hawaiian Swimming Champion Measures Speed With Matsonia

Duke Kahanamoku, Hawaii's famous swimmer, possessor of many a valuable and hard-earned trophy, more than met his match when on last Saturday the sturdy Hawaiian was pitted in a spirited contest with a trans-Pacific liner.

Duke and the Matson Navigation steamer Wilhelmina entered into a race in mid-ocean, the honors falling easily to steam and steel rather than to brain and brawn.

Five hundred spectators lined the rail of the Matsonia and Wilhelmina while during the transfer of a stow-away Duke leaped from the Matsonia and attempted to swim the distance of several hundred yards separating the Matson passenger steamer.

All went well as far as the Hawaiian swimmer was concerned until the propeller of the Wilhelmina and Matsonia began to revolve at moderate rate for the purpose of keeping steering way to avoid a chance rolling in the trough of a rather rough sea.

Duke failed to take into consideration that the vessels were traveling at about 10 knots an hour while the small boat was employed in the movement of the stow-away from the Wilhelmina to the Matsonia. This was the reason, so Duke admitted upon his arrival at Honolulu this morning, why he was left far astern and was finally brought back to the vessel by a boat which had been despatched for the swimmer by Captain Charles Peterson.

The mid-Pacific in the opinion of Kahanamoku offers no such advantages for fast swimming as does the protected harbor at Honolulu or the interior of a coast natatorium.

Passengers and crews from both vessels found much diversion in the exhibition offered by the swimmer. It was one of the bright spots connected with a voyage that would have otherwise proved uneventful.

Among the 150 cabin passengers brought to Honolulu this morning in the Matsonia about one-third may be set down as tourists, so while the officers in the stow-away were 25 additional travelers. The vessel brought more than 6000 tons of cargo, of which 800 tons will be transhipped by a transport for Manila. It is the intention to dispatch the vessel for Hilo on Thursday evening, where 1500 tons of freight will be discharged.

Captain Peterson reports fine weather with favorable seas throughout the trip.

The first meeting with warlike craft, so state the officers, was when the Matsonia rounded Diamond Head this morning and the Japanese battleship Hizen and cruiser Akama were found some miles off the harbor.

The vessel brought 40 automobiles for Honolulu and Hilo.

A mail from the mainland amounting to 414 sacks arrived in this vessel.

For the collection of clothing, etc., given to help relieve the terrible suffering, chiefly in Belgium, caused by the war, the war relief committee will send out trucks on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th instants. The trucks will pass along the streets, taking all packages in sight before the houses or when halted. The drivers of the trucks will sound a rattle.

Manoa and Kaimuki—Wednesday forenoon.

Waikiki and Makiki—Wednesday afternoon.

The Palms—Wednesday forenoon and afternoon.

Nuuanu Avenue—Wednesday forenoon.

Punalu—Thursday forenoon.

Town—Thursday forenoon.

Kalihi and Feet Shafter—Thursday afternoon.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT NOW MADE PUBLIC

Annual Statement to Secretary of Interior Discusses Sugar and Tariff Briefly

NEEDED LEGISLATION SEEN BY EXECUTIVE

Industrial and Other Conditions Summed Up in Outline of Situation

The report of Governor L. E. Pinkham to the secretary of the interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, has been made public, copies of the report reaching Honolulu this morning from Washington.

The governor discusses industrial conditions and problems and needed legislation. In discussing sugar and tariff legislation he says in part:

Under the protective tariff of the United States sugar production in Hawaii was stimulated to a great development. Nearly all sugar enterprises established previous to the year 1890 had normal beginnings and gradual and healthy growth, physically and financially. In just so far as these same methods have been adhered to these estates are sound today. In 1890 modern methods of physical optimism, valuations, capitalization, haste, and anticipation of profits obtained. The failure of these methods of business has placed a burden on investors, the responsibility for which it is attempted to shift onto legislation. The territory has felt the depression in the prices of sugar and such depression strikes a practically two-crop country severely. Privately it is admitted that the responsibility lies in the marked overproduction in the world's sugar supply, in which Hawaii has had its full part.

The main recommendations are contained in an introductory summary of conditions, which is as follows:

General Conditions. The Territory of Hawaii is practically a two-crop country and can not be called a self-contained country. It produces a varying per cent of perishable articles for local consumption, always endeavoring to add varieties and nonperishable products and thus become more and more self-sustaining.

It is primarily a country of exports with resulting imports for the maintenance of its inhabitants and enlargement of its enterprises. Under the protective tariff of the United States sugar production in Hawaii was stimulated to a great development. Nearly all sugar enterprises established previous to the year 1890 had normal beginnings and gradual and healthy growth, physically and financially. In just so far as these same methods have been adhered to these estates are sound today. In 1890 modern methods of physical optimism, valuations, capitalization, haste, and anticipation of profits obtained. The failure of these methods of business has placed a burden on investors, the

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WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE.